1925

VEGETABLE GROWER'S NEWS LETTERS

January
- The Cambridge Meetings
- Of Interest to the Bean Growers

February
- Diversifying Crops
- Seed Potatoes (Growers)
- Plant Peas Early
- A Reminder

March
- "Yellows" Resistant Cabbage Seed
- Cobbler Potatoes
- Mary Wash. Asparagus
- Bean Information
- A New Melon
- Lime Requirement of Vegetables
- Lest you Forget.

April
- Size of Tomato seed in Relation to Plant Growth and Yields

More Tomatoes from Fewer Acres
- Imports of Vegetables
- Beets -- Not the "Dead" Kind
- Early Cauliflower
- Important Asparagus Bulletin
- Potato Test

May
- Increased Production of Asparagus
- Slow Start on Cantaloupes
- Students Look Over New Varieties
- Eastern Shore Trip
- A Tying Machine for Bunch Vegetables
- Missouri Shows 'em

June
- Second Annual Potato Tour
- Worcester County, Md.
- Iceberg Lettuce

July
- The Annual Report
- Market Reports
- Certified Potato Tests
- The Maryland Cantaloupe
- Inspection of Vegetable Seeds
- Nitrogen From the Air
- Tomato Tour
- New Early Cabbage
- Cooperative Enterprises
- Asparagus Fields
- Of Interest to Members

August
- Field Meeting of Tomato Growers
- Exhibiting Vegetables
- Survey of Vegetable Varieties

September
- Bean Anthracnose
- The "Yellows Streak" in Cabbage
- Pumpkins for Pies
- Tomato Seed Being Saved
- Don't Forget the Annual Meeting

October

A Promising Market Tomato
Standardization of Vegetable Varieties and Varietal Names
Producing Vegetables Without Manure

November

Tomato Conference
Potatoes a Short Crop
Rootrot of Peas
By Their Sprouts Ye Shall Know Them
Officers of the Assoc. Call a Meeting
Two Books

December

The Annual Meeting
The Tomato Crop
Tomatoes for Manufacture
Seed Certification of Sweet Potatoes
"Better Seed for Commercial Vegetable Growers"
Leaf Spot of Tomato
A Large Corn Pack

1925.

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VEGETABLE GROWERS' NEWS LETTER

Issued by
The Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association.

Vol. 2. No. 1. — W. H. Ballard, Secretary, College Park, Maryland. January, 1925.

The Cambridge Meetings.

The attendance at the sessions of the Vegetable Growers' Association at Cambridge was very gratifying. The papers presented were of high standard and unusually interesting.

Professor E. N. Cory illustrated with lantern slides the use of dusters in the control of various truck crop insects and presented facts to substantiate the value of control methods.

The general topic of producing tomato plants aroused considerable discussion. Various phases were presented by the Secretary, C. C. Gelder, Stanley Sutton, and Fred Hirst. Mr. Gelder gave facts and figures to prove that the early setting of plants produced in cloth covered cold frames give increased yields amounting to from one and one-half to two tons per acre.

Stanley Sutton, a club boy of Kent County, told how he had undertaken a community plant bed as a club project. He produced 400,000 plants which he sold to the growers of the community at $1.50 per thousand. A number of splendid pictures illustrating the various operations were passed around through the audience.

Mr. Fred Hirst of Cambridge, opened the discussion in regard to the importation of Southern plants. Dr. R. H. Jehle, issued a timely warning of the danger of introducing bacterial wilt and nematodes on plants from the South. The bacterial wilt is much more destructive than the Fusarium wilt which is prevalent in some sections of Maryland. The bacterial wilt kills the entire plant and lives over in the soil for several years. Even those varieties and strains resistant to the Fusarium wilt are not resistant to the bacterial wilt.

The second day's session was given over to a joint meeting with the Canning Crops Committee of the Farm Bureau Federation. The trend of the discussion indicated that a better feeling between canners and growers exists than has ever been the case in times gone by. There was very evident interest in the various cooperative plans being tried out in the State in which both canner and grower shares in the profits of the enterprise.

The general subject for discussion on Friday was "What Shall We Substitute for the McCormick as a Late Potato?" This was introduced by Mr. Thomas H. White of the Maryland Experiment Station, who advocated the use of the Jersey Redskin in sections where the markets would accept a red potato. He suggested that one of the principal reasons low yields were secured where varieties of the Up-to-Date (Scotch Rural), Rural New Yorker and Green Mountain types were planted was because poor stands were secured. A way of overcoming this difficulty was described as follows: In the fall when digging the late crop, select

medium sized tubers and keep them separate for seed stock. Keep these in ordinary storage until April then place on cold storage until the last of June. Take them out of storage about ten days before planting season and plant the tubers whole. In this way good stands may be secured with the better quality varieties. One precaution is necessary and that is to see that the fields from which the seed stock is selected is kept free from disease.

Mr. V. R. Boswell of the University of Maryland discussed the handling and storing of sweet potatoes. At the close of this discussion two moving picture reels were shown illustrating the subject.

One of the most timely and instructive papers presented at the Cambridge meetings was that given by Dr. S. H. DeVault of the University of Maryland on the subject, "Adjusting Production to Meet Changing Economic Conditions."

In this was discussed the various factors regulating production and its relation to price. The relation of production to increase in the population was pointed out as well as the relation of the price of farm crops to the price of all commodities.

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Professor F. W. Geise of the Horticultural Department of the University of Maryland, who has been critically ill with typhoid fever, is now slowly regaining his strength. His friends and acquaintances wish for him a complete and rapid recovery.

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The "News Letter" is now beginning its second year. The Secretary hopes that the letters have been of interest to the members. The Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association is now in its eight year. It is hoped that in time it may become as firmly established as the State Horticultural Society. At present, however, the loyal support of all its members is needed to carry on the work of its chosen field.

Send your dollar at once to the Secretary for your annual dues. It will materially lighten the task of the Secretary if you will attend to this matter now before you forget it. The papers presented at the annual meetings are already being called for and it is hoped that the reports may be in the hands of the members at an early date.

Do you know any truck grower who would be interested in receiving the News Letter and in joining the Association? Send in his name and address. If everyone will assist the Secretary in this regard, the membership will make a substantial growth.

Of Interest to the Bean Growers.

Many growers of beans have been having serious trouble with bean diseases. The solution lies almost entirely in securing bright, clean, seed stocks and planting them on soils where beans have not been grown in recent years. A precaution well known to bean growers is not to cultivate or handle the vines when they are wet with dew or rain.

VEGETABLE GROWERS' NEWS LETTER

Issued by
The Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association.

Vol. 2. No. 2. -- W. R. Ballard, Secretary, College Park, Maryland, February 1925.

Diversifying Crops.

At this season of the year farmers are giving serious consideration to the question of more diversified crops. This is especially true of the more specialized groups such as the potato growers of the Eastern Shore, who had such a disastrous season last year and the peach growers in Western Maryland, who have lost their crops through the heavy winter freezes.

Diversified farming as well as diversified investment is undoubtedly safer in the long run, although it does not offer such a gambling chance as does specializing on one crop. It is the old question of whether to put one's eggs in one basket or several. There is one element of recent development which is giving much concern to the specialized growers and that is the fact of the successive development of produce from the south to the north as the season advances. Climatic variations may easily cause crops from two separate localities to mature at the same season and thus prevent orderly marketing.

In casting about for new crops to try, it should not be forgotten that labor is a big element in the cost of production. The probable returns from a crop has an important bearing on the amount of labor which can profitably by expended upon it.

Statistics show very clearly that the man who selects diversified crops adapted to his conditions, develops a good rotation, keeps his labor profitably employed the year around and stays with the system year in and year out usually fares better than the big operator who plunges on one or two crops.

Seed Potatoes: The following is a list of Maryland potato growers in 1924 whose seed was not disqualified at the first bin inspection. The final inspection for certification will be made at the time of shipment.

Grower	Address.	Approximate Number of Bushels.
J.A. Morgan,	Midlothian,	80 Cobbler,
Lewis Race,	Eckhart Mines,	175 Spaulding Rose, 300 Cobblers.
L. M. Nichols,	Annapolis,	250 Jersey Redskins,

H. P. Miller, - - - - - Grantsville, - - - - - - - 40 World Wonder,
400 Mills Pride,
40 Carman #3,
400 Rural Russett,
40 Sir Walter Raleigh,

Earl Michaels, - - - - - Frostburg, - - - - - - - 400 Cobblers,

J. R. Coar, - - - - - - Fulton, - - - - - - - - - 250 Jersey Redskins,

M. E. Waskey, - - - - - Savage, - - - - - - - - - 1900 Jersey Redskin,

Morris Adams, - - - - - Princess Anne, - - - - - 200 Jersey Redskin,
600 Fall Grown Cobbler,

E. B. Lankford, - - - - Pocomoke, - - - - - - - - 1000 Fall Cobbler,

Rider Adkins, - - - - - Snow Hill, - - - - - - - 150 fall Cobbler,

R. C. Bounds, - - - - - Newark, - - - - - - - - 87 Fall Cobbler,

J. W. Bradford, - - - - Newark, - - - - - - - - 500 Fall Cobbler,

Will Bunting, - - - - - Beaver Dam, - - - - - - - 1500 Fall Cobbler,

E. S. Carmean, - - - - - Snow Hill, - - - - - - - 90 Fall Cobbler,

Charles Chesser, - - - - Pocomoke, - - - - - - - 138 Fall Cobbler,

M. C. Johnson, - - - - - Newark, - - - - - - - - 50 Fall Cobbler,

B. F. Jones, - - - - - - Girdle Tree, - - - - - 270 Fall Cobbler,

W. H. Lank, - - - - - - Newark, - - - - - - - - 95 Fall Cobbler,

W. E. Nock, - - - - - - Stockton, - - - - - - - - 450 Fall Cobbler,

Harold Nock, - - - - - - Snow Hill, - - - - - - 1500 Fall Cobbler,

W. B. Nock, - - - - - - Stockton, - - - - - - - 250 Fall Cobbler,

S. E. Shockley, - - - - Snow Hill, - - - - - - - 100 Fall Cobbler,

Wm. Sirman, - - - - - - Snow Hill, - - - - - - - 100 Fall Cobbler,

J. B. Sturgiss, - - - - Snow Hill, - - - - - - - 30 Fall Cobbler,

E. T. Taylor, - - - - - Snow Hill, - - - - - - - 1500 Fall Cobbler,
300 Red Skin,

O. L. Taylor, - - - - - Newark, - - - - - - - - 60 Fall Cobbler,

Andy Truett, - - - - - Snow Hill, - - - - - - - 40 Fall Cobbler,

W. K. Truett, - - - - - Snow Hill, - - - - - - - - 50 Fall Cobbler,

Elwood Tull, - - - - - Snow Hill, - - - - - - - - 50 Fall Cobbler,

Sampson West, - - - - - Berlin, - - - - - - - - - - 480 Fall Cobbler.

A. W. Wilkerson, - - - - Beaver Dam, - - - - - - - - 450 Fall Cobbler.

Plant Peas Early.

Work done recently by the Department of Horticulture at the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station at College Park shows very definitely that delaying the planting of peas has two very detrimental results: (1) The number of pods set per plant is greatly reduced, thereby reducing the total yield of shelled peas, and (2) late planting results in the crop necessarily making its growth under such unfavorable (warm) weather that not only is the yield reduced, but the plants and the peas mature much faster, thereby cutting down the time within which peas may be harwested in a condition of high quality. Therefore, planting as early as the ground can be properly worked is to be encouraged, because it improves both yield and quality.

Chemical studies of the peas during their development and ripening show clearly the reasons for the difference in quality of young, immature peas as contrasted with the quality of older, more nearly mature peas. The young peas have large quantities of sugar and very little starch in them, while in the older peas the condition is just the reverse. The sugar changes to starch very rapidly as the peas reach a size large enough to can, and also an undesirable hardness and a lack of flavor develop with age. These changes go on so rapidly in warm weather that a delay of but a day or so in harvesting, will make an enormous difference in quality of the product. Analysis also showed that the wrinkled peas are much higher in sugar content, and lower in starch content than the Alaska. These facts probably explain varietal differences in quality, as well as differences in quality resulting from time of harvest.

Harvesting the peas just as soon as they attain a marketable size is quite essential if quality is to be secured.

A Reminder.

Sent in your annual dues now while it is on your mind.

VEGETABLE GROWERS' NEWS LETTER

Issued by
The Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association.

Vol. 2. No. 3 -- W. R. Ballard, Secretary, College Park, Maryland, March, 1925.

"Yellows" Resistant Cabbage Seed.

For the information of cabbage growers who have had losses from the "yellows" disease it may be of interest to know that the following firms carry resistant strains of certain varieties.

W. Atlee Burpee Company,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. - - - - Wisconsin Hollander No. 8.

L. L. Olds Seed Co.,
Madison, Wisconsin. - - - - - - - - Wisconsin Hollander No. 8.
Wisconsin All Season,

Livingston Seed Company,
Columbus, Ohio, - - - - - - - - - - Yellows Resistant Hollander

Walter S. Schell,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, - - - - - Hollander, No. 9.

It is possible that the Walter S. Schell Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, may have a small amount of resistant Succession in addition to the Hollander.

Cobbler Potatoes: A small amount of certified Irish Cobbler (fall grown) seed potatoes are still available in Somerset County. Address inquiries to County Agent, C. Z. Kellar, Princess Anne, The supply in Wooster County has been sold out.

Information has reached the Certification Board that certain unscrupulous dealers are distributing unsatisfactory seed stock under a tag which might lead the average person to believe it had been officially certified. Such, however, is not the case. It appears that some reputable seed dealers have been victimized by this method of deception. It is difficult enough with careful inspection to eliminate all disease troubles so that it is of especial importance that certification by government officials should not come into disrepute through the action of a few individuals who are using questionable advertising methods.

Mary Washington Asparagus: So many requests have been received for information as to where the Mary Washington strain of asparagus may be obtained that it may not be out of place to note that the "Pedigreed Seed Company," Hartsville, South Carolina is the original source of this stock. Dr. J. B.

Norton, formerly of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but now associated with this firm is in charge of the asparagus breeding work. It was through his efforts that the Washington strains were developed.

Bean Information: There appears to be a very general interest this spring in the growing of string beans for canning purposes. The Extension Service has just issued circular No. 54 (Revised) "The Culture and Yield of Stringless Beans." Copies may be secured upon request.

A New Melon: H. J. Walrath & Sons Company, R. D. F. No. 1. Conneaut, Ohio, is distributing a new cantaloupe, -- The Golden Champlain. In the limited tests so far made in the State it appears to be about ten days earlier than Hearts of Gold. It is, however, not so uniform, giving a greater proportion of over sizes. Its earliness may offset its lack of uniformity, Some growers last ssason received very satisfactory returns from this variety. It at least seems worth a trial throughout the cantaloupe growing sections.

Lime Requirement of Vegetables: The Rhode Island Experiment Station has been giving considerable attention to the lime requirements of various vegetable crops. Director B. L. Hartwell discussed this question before the Association at the annual meeting in Baltimore, January 1922. Since this report may not be available to some of the members a list of a few of the important crops is given here grouped according to their needs for lime.

Low.	Medium.	High.
Beans,	Cabbage,	Asparagus,
Carrots,	Cauliflower,	Beets,
Cucumber,	Eggplant,	Celery,
Peas,	Horseradish,	Lettuce,
Squash,	Muskmelon,	Onions,
Turnip,	Pepper,	Spinach.

Lest you Forget: The dues which the Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association must pay annually to the Farm Bureau Federation is $20.00,

This is required to be paid early in the year. It is apparent that the Secretary may be left in an embarrassing position when the members do not pay up promptly. At the present time the Association needs more money to carry on the work satisfactorily. You will feel better if you sit down now and mail $1.00 to the Secretary before you forget it.

The President for this year elected at the Cambridge meeting is Mr. Boyd G. Merrit, Fork, Maryland. His administration will be successful only as the members loyally back up the officers in their endeavor to build up the organization. Write to the new President and give him your ideas as to what the Association should do as well as to how it should be done.

Sent the Secretary that dollar "lest you forget."

VEGETABLE GROWERS' NEWS LETTER.

Issued by
THE MARYLAND VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Vol. 2. No. 4 -- W. R. Ballard, Secretary-Treasurer, College Park, Md., April, 1925

Size of Tomato seed in Relation to Plant Growth and Yields: Professor H. D. Brown of Purdue University has made some interesting studies on the effect which diseases have on the yielding capacity of the seed. His conclusions are summarized as follows:

" Tomato fruits on diseased vines are greatly reduced in size. The seeds produced in these small tomatoes are also much smaller than seeds produced in large fruits. The very small seeds give lowest germination percentages and, therefore, if not separated would prove costly to the purchaser. The small seeds which germinate, if carefully grown, are capable of producing a good, although slightly reduced crop as compared to heavier seed."

"More Tomatoes from Fewer Acres:" The third edition of the popular tomato bulletin is now being distributed. It sums up the progress the tomato improvement project has made up to this time together with proposed developments for the future.

Among other things a number of carefully supervised variety and strain tests will be conducted during the season of 1925. Only well recognized types suitable for canning purposes will be included in these tests.

Interest in the community plant bed continues and the prospects are that an increased number will be established.

Plans are under way for a comparative test of spraying and dusting for tomato plant beds to be conducted at the Sub-Station at Ridgely, Maryland. Observations indicate that dusting is more convenient to apply, but it is desirable to secure accurate figures on this important problem.

Imports of Vegetables: The U. S. Department of Commerce has recently issued an interesting report on this subject. During 1924, vegetables valued at nearly sixteen million dollars were imported into this country. Dried beans, turnips and onions constitute the largest part of our vegetable imports. Turnips come principally from Canada. Mexico and Cuba supply most of the imports of succulent and leafy vegetables and are developing their truck crops with a view for the most part of supplying the United States market.

During 1924 France furnished almost all of the 4,983,856 pounds of mushrooms and 41,965 pounds of truffles imported. Small quantities are also coming in from Poland, Japan and Italy.

Mexico furnished four-fifths of the 56,303,625 pounds of fresh tomatoes. Approximately one and one-half million pounds of string beans came in from Cuba last season.

On the other hand the United States exported, the past year, to other countries, vegetables valued at over eleven million dollars. Potatoes and onions are the principal items of export.

Beets -- Not the "Dead" Kind: The garden beet is a native of Egypt and Persia. It has been under cultivation for at least 2,200 years. There is unusual interest among growers this spring in producing beets for canning purposes. There seems to be little literature available on the culture of this vegetable. It is known that it has a fairly heavy lime requirement. A fertile soil of rather a light nature is desirable. They should be grown quickly so as to develop a succulent texture. Detroit Dark Red is the variety which seems to be preferred for canning stock owing to the fact that it holds its rich blood red color throughout the process.

Early Cauliflower: Amateur gardeners have been quite successful in getting cauliflower to head by getting early plants from the South. It would be interesting to know what the experience of truckers have been with these southern plants under market gardening conditions. If any of the members have had experience along this line, it would be appreciated if a brief account was sent in to the Secretary for inclusion in the News Letter.

Important Asparagus Bulletin: Growers interested in the production of high grade asparagus should secure a copy of bulletin 381, "Growing and Handling Asparagus Crowns," by Dr. H. A. Jones, and W. W. Robbins, University of California, University Farm, Davis, California. Among other things the authors advocate the home growing of one year old crowns from seed on the part of commercial asparagus growers. This recommendation is supported by five reasons which hold for most sections of the country.

Potato Test: The Horticultural Department will carry on a test of Irish potatoes grown in the state. The object of the test is to make it possible for students in Vegetable Culture to become familiar with the different varieties grown in the State and to check up on the nomenclature. Samples of one-half peck each may be sent in to the Department of Horticulture, College Park, Maryland, C.O.D. If you are in doubt as to the correct name of the variety you are growing send in a sample for testing.

VEGETABLE GROWERS' NEWS LETTER

Issued by
The Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association.

Vol. 2. No. 5 -- W. R. Ballard, Secretary, College Park, Maryland, May, 1925.

Increased Production of Asparagus: The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports as follows: "In Maryland, recent survey shows around 1700 acres of asparagus in the state now bearing. This increase over the 1040 acres shown in the preliminary estimate is due mostly to a large acreage cutting for the first time. Acreages now cutting include Caroline 100; Cecil 200; Dorchester 100; Kent 900; Queen Anne 100; Wicomico 300."

The same office reports: "On the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the acreage of potatoes this year shows a decrease of 10 percent compared with last year. Some fields are irregular but the stand generally is good, averaging around 90 percent. Shipment should begin about July 1st.

Slow Start on Cantaloupes: Cantaloupe growers on the Eastern Shore have had considerable difficulty in securing a stand of plants. In many sections fields have been planted three times. The unfavorable seasonal conditions will undoubtedly delay the maturity of the crop.

Students Look Over New Varieties: In conjunction with the students vegetable garden plots at the University of Maryland, the Department of Horticulture is carrying on rather extensive tests of varieties of vegetables. The list includes all of the important kinds of truck and market garden crops. This is done partly to test out new varieties but more especially to familiarize students with typical market sorts.

Eastern Shore Trip: Mr. W. R. Beattie, Extensión Horticulturist of the U.S. Department of Agriculture accompanied by the writer, made an extensive tour of the Eastern Shore during the period of May 18th to May 22nd. One of the first stops was at the Ridgely sub-station. Alaska peas at the station and at other points on the Shore are more promising than for several years. At Easton tomato plants shipped in from Tipton, Georgia were examined. The plants seemed to be quite woody, due no doubt to the very dry weather prevailing throughout the southern states. One of the growers had better plants in his cold frame than those being shipped in.

At Hurlock one or two asparagus plantations were visited. The new Mary Washington variety is showing up in fine shape. The asparagus beetle is plentiful and doing considerable injury to new plantations. Spraying or dusting with arsenate of lead mixtures seems to be an effective means of control. On established beds the time to control the beetle is after the close of the cutting season thus preventing the late brood. from wintering over and attacking the spring shoots.

Near Snow Hill the experimental potato/fertilizer plots were visited. Already significant differences between the various plots are showing up. Plans are being perfected for the annual potato tour which will probably take place soon after the middle of June. One day was spent in Accomac County, Virginia. The crops are considerably farther advanced than in the lower Maryland counties. Several fields of potatoes in full bloom were seen. Onions grown from sets is an important crop in some sections and were generally in very fine condition. Some fields were very poor, resulting from the poor grade of sets planted.

At Princess Anne an expert plant grower has the best field of early tomatoes seen on the trip. Plants went to the field about April first, having been started in the hotbed and transplanted to muslin covered cold frames. The plants were blooming freely and a few fruits the size of marbles were seen. Early plants trucked in from the Cape Charles district were of very good quality, but the cold dry conditions were very unfavorable for setting in the field so that the mortality has been quite high.

A Tying Machine For Bunch Vegetables: It might be of interest to asparagus growers and others to investigate the Felins Tying Machine for bunch vegetables. This is manufactured by the Felins Tying Machine Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and is used by many truckers and market gardeners. The machines use either string or tape.

Missouri Shows 'em. Potato growers in Missouri have adopted a unique and rapid scheme for treating seed potatoes by the hot formaldehyde method to prevent the scab and rhizoctonia diseases.

The method consists of immersing the whole unsprouted seed potatoes for four minutes in a solution of one pint of commercial forty percent formaldehyde to each fifteen gallons of water at a temperature of 124 degrees Fahrenheit. This temperature should not vary more than two degrees either way. Metal, wooden or concrete tanks are used and the solution is not materially weakened by continual use.

The equipment consists of a tank three and one-half feet wide, two and one-half feet deep and twelve feet long with a steam coil consisting of six lengths of one-inch pipe, three four-inch blocks to hold the pipes off of the bottom, and prevent their being coated with mud, a false bottom to fit over the steam coil and prevent the potatoes touching the pipes, a threshing engine boiler from which steam is obtained to heat the solution, a drain board and a reliable thermoment. The sacks of potatoes are rolled from the car door into the solution at one end of the tank moved through to the opposite end where they are allowed to drain for a minute then hauled away. Four minutes are allowed from the time the sacks of potatoes are immersed until they are removed. Two carloads can easily be treated per day at a cost of from three to five cents per bushel. (Market Growers' Journal).

VEGETABLE GROWERS' NEWS LETTER.

Issued by
W. R. Ballard, Secretary-Treasurer,
The Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association.

Vol. 2. No. 6. College Park, Md. June, 1925.

Second Annual Potato Tour.

The second annual potato tour will occur in Worcester County, Thursday, June 25th. Its purpose is to demonstrate the value of high grade seed potatoes, discuss the common production problems and determine the effect of various fertilizing elements on the potato crop and the advantages of certified seed.

The tour is conducted by the Extension Service of Maryland University, Maryland Experiment Station, and the Worcester County Farm Bureau cooperating.

Worcester County -- June 25th.

Morning.

7:30 A.M. -- Assemble at the farm of Mr. J. P. Taylor, east of Pocomoke, on the Stockton road just opposite the junction of the Beaver Dam road. Inspection of potato and sweet potato fertilizer plots at this place.

8:00 A.M. -- Inspection of the potato fertilizer plots at the farm of M. H. Bunting on the Beaver Dam Road.

9:15 A.M. -- Inspection of demonstrations with the use of twelve strains of Irish Cobbler seed at the farm of Mr. E. E. Nock, one mile east of Stockton.

10:15 A.M. -- Inspection of the demonstration plots with the use of twelve strains of Irish Cobbler seed and fertilizer comparisons at the farm of Mr. F. J. Dukes, one-half mile west of Girdletree.

11:15 A.M. -- Stop at Merrill Beauchamp's Farm, between Girdletree and Snow Hill, to study the value of seed certification in Maryland.

Afternoon.

12:00 M. -- Picnic lunch on the lawn of Mr. E. T. Taylor, west of Snow Hill. Sandwiches, ice cream and cake will be sold by Worcester County Club girls.

1:00 P.M. -- Short talks by Experiment Station officials, Extension Service workers and potato growers.

2:00 P.M. -- Inspection of the demonstrations with the use of twelve strains of Irish Cobbler seed potatoes on the farm of E. T. Taylor.

2:30 P.M. -- Visit to the Sub-Station of Maryland Experiment Station on the Charles Johnson farm, two miles north of Snow Hill, along the Berlin road. At this stop the tourists will be given an opportunity to study the effect of analysis and quantity of fertilizer as seen on the forty-two plots of Irish potatoes and forty-two plots of sweet potatoes.

Iceberg Lettuce: The cool weather of spring has been quite favorable to the development of the Iceberg lettuce. The crisp, solid heads have been in good demand on local markets.

The unprecedented hot, dry season has cut many truck crops short. This condition is widespread and has affected both quantity and quality of many vegetables.

The canning crop of peas in many sections of Maryland has been quite good and was mostly harvested in good condition.

Early July is the period of the year when many of the fall vegetable crops are planted. In most of the lower counties of the State this is the proper time to plant late potatoes. One should regulate the planting as much as possible so as to have the tubers form and mature in the cooler days of the fall. Better stands will be secured of the better quality varieties if medium sized whole potatoes are used instead of cutting large tubers. The 3-10-6 fertilizer, one of Maryland's Standard Twelve, will be found suitable for this crop. The nitrogen should preferably be largely in the form of Sulphate of Ammonia and organic compounds.

"Rhubarb Culture," Extension Service Bulletin No. 40, and "The Growing of Canteloupes," Extension Bulletin No. 44, may be secured from the New Jersey Extension Service, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

VEGETABLE GROWERS' NEWS LETTER.

Issued by
W. R. Ballard, Secretary-Treasurer,
The Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association.

Vol. 2. No. 7. College Park, Md. July 1925.

The Annual Report: The annual report of the meetings of the Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association held in Cambridge last January has been distributed to all the paid up members. If you have not received your copy, send in your dollar at once and the report will be mailed to you immediately.

The program for the next annual meeting which is to be held in Baltimore is being arranged. The secretary would appreciate it if the members would send in suggestions as to topics for discussion, or as to speakers they would like to hear. It is hoped to make the Baltimore meeting the biggest and the best in the history of the organization.

Market Reports: The Maryland State Department of Markets is issuing a weekly summary of prices existing in Maryland markets for various agricultural products. Prices are collected and summarized for individual counties in cooperation with the County Agents. Anyone interested in receiving these reports should make application to the State Department of Markets, College Park, Maryland or to the County Agent in his respective county.

Certified Potato Tests: A new policy adopted recently by the Seed Certification Board makes it obligatory upon the grower of potato seed stock for certification to furnish the Board with a sample of the seed stock for testing. Comparative tests are being carried on in Wooster and Garrett counties, and at College Park. To show how important these tests are a recent case of criticism may be cited. A report from New Jersey where a carload of Maryland certified seed stock was sold indicated that the fields were affected by leaf roll to the extent of seventy-five per cent to eighty percent. By means of the test plots it was possible to determine that the trouble was caused by the extremely dry season, and not by the leaf curl disease.

The Maryland Cantaloupe: Reports from the various cantaloupe growing sections of the State indicate that the crop is not only heavy but of unusually good quality. The vines are generally in fine shape, the dry conditions prevailing early in the season undoubtedly preventing the widespread development of the leaf blight

Inspection of Vegetable Seeds: The Market Growers' Journal publishes a note to the affect that the New York State Seed Law has been amended to include inspection of vegetable seeds. Under the provisions of the law all vegetable seeds whether sold in packets or in bulk must bear a label showing the kind and variety of seed, the year in which it was put up or packed, and the name and address of the person or firm who put up the seed. Publication of the results of analysis of vegetable seeds by the proper authority is provided for in the law. The law which has been endorsed by reputable seedsmen will go into effect September 1st, 1925.

To show the need of such a law the state seed analyst at Geneva made observations over a period of two years and found that about one out of every four packets of vegetable seeds offered for sale in New York was not worth planting.

Nitrogen From the Air: Two new forms of nitrogenous fertilizers being imported from Germany by the Juttroff, Pickhardt Company, New York City, are Floranid and Leunasaltpeter. Floranid contains 46% nitrogen, (55.5 percent ammonia) while the Leunasaltpeter contains 26 percent nitrogen (31.6% ammonia). These forms are now being tested out in the country and it would be interesting to have reports from any member of the Vegetable Growers' Association who has given these compounds a trial.

Tomato Tour: Parties from various sections of Maryland and Delaware are to meet at the farm of Mr. J. S. Frazer, Bohemia Neck, in Cecil County at 12:00 o'clock on August 4th to look over the tomato demonstrations carried on under the supervision of the Maryland Extension Service. Visitors will have an opportunity to compare the behavior of "spotted" plants imported from the south and those grown in the community plant bed. All tomato growers interested in these demonstrations are invited to attend.

New Early Cabbage: In tests made at the Maryland Experiment Station, Henderson's Warren Wakefield cabbage, sent out for trial last spring, has proven to be very much more uniform than any other of the strains tested.

Cooperative Enterprises: Developments in several sections of Maryland indicate that growers are taking greater interest in the proper grading and packing of their products. The recently established shipping point insepction of fruits and vegetables is a case in point. At a few points on the Eastern Shore central packing plants have been operated successfully, and a number of cooperative canneries are in operation. Growers should watch these enterprises to see if a wider extension of their activities may not be practicable.

Asparagus Fields: New plantings of asparagus in various sections of the State are looking unusually well at this season of the year. The prospects are that greatly increased shipments of high quality asparagus will be made from Maryland in the next two or three years.

Of Interest to Members: Have you paid your dues for 1924-25? If not, mail your check at once for $1.00 and help us build up and maintain the only state-wide organization of Vegetable Growers.

VEGETABLE GROWERS' NEWS LETTER.

Issued by
W. R. Ballard, Secretary-Treasurer,
The Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association.

Vol. 2. No. 8. College Park, Md. August, 1925.

Field Meeting of Tomato Growers: A notable gathering of tomato growers, canners and others interested in the tomato industry took place at the farm of Mr. J. S. Frazer, Bohemia Neck, in Cecil County on August 4th. Between 250 and 300 persons attended. Large delegations from both Delaware and New Jersey were present in addition to the Maryland growers. The meeting was arranged by the Extension Service and former County Agent, E. W. Montell, representing the Campbell Soup Company.

After looking over the demonstration plots under the direction of Mr. A. D. Radebaugh, the crowd assembled on the lawn and partook of a picnic lunch. Following this performance, Dr. F. B. Bomberger, acting as a master of ceremonies, introduced Mr. Radebaugh, who explained what the Extension Service was attempting to do in cooperation with the Tri-State Packers Association to develop areliable source of seed for canning purposes. Dr. T. F. Manns, speaking for the Delaware delegation, presented the results of experimental work with fertilizers on tomatoes. Under the conditions on the Station grounds, potash and phosphoric acid appeared to be the most important ingredients in fertilizer mixtures for tomatoes.

Mr. Montell, substituting for F. W. Hall of the Campbell Soup Company, spoke a good word for the importation of southern plants where plants could be grown and handled under the proper supervision.

In all probability another field meeting will be held about the first of September when the later varieties are in their prime. Two or three large fields are being grown for seed purposes and these are to be inspected and approved before going to the pulping machine.

Exhibiting Vegetables: The season for community exhibits and county fairs is at hand again and the opportunity to exhibit the products of the farm and garden is offered to the growers. Too often this opportunity is met with the plea that it is too much bother or that it takes too much time. Some growers think that exhibits have no value anyway.

There are, however, good arguments in favor of such exhibits. In many cases unfortunately the premium lists are inadequate and poorly gotten up, yet if more growers interested themselves in the exhibit such matters could be revised.

One of the big values in exhibiting is that it re-impresses upon the grower the importance of proper selection and grading. In other words quality of the product becomes, for the moment at least, the paramount problem.

Exhibits stimulate the spirit of rivalry and as long as good sportsmanship is maintained this is a good thing. Everything should be done to prevent this rivalry from degenerating into cheap commercialism.

More growers might see in the exhibit a splendid opportunity to advertise his vegetables and other products to a large and varied public. If hisproducts are of such quality and are so attractively displayed that he can take pride in his goods, it will surely increase his market range and his selling contacts.

Premium lists should be so arranged as to give preference to the common standard crops grown in the community rather than to include a number of types which are relatively of little importance.

Survey of Vegetable Varieties: On May 28th a conference was held in Washington "relative to standardizing trade names and practices in the production and handling of vegetable seeds."

As a basis for further consideration a survey is to be made to ascertain the varieties of vegetables now being grown in the various sections of the country. New York has recently made a very comprehensive vegetable variety survey, the results of which are to be published as an extension bulletin.

An attempt will be made here in Maryland to collect data on this important subject. The need of standardizing our vegetable varieties and eliminating a number of poor or mediocre varieties is widely appreciated.

VEGETABLE GROWERS' NEWS LETTER.

Issued by
W. R. Ballard, Secretary-Treasurer,
The Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association.

Vol. II. No. 9. College Park, Maryland. September, 1925.

Bean Anthracnose: This is a very destructive disease of beans and is prevalent over quite an extensive area in Maryland. Cornell University investigated the disease and came to the conclusion that if disease free seed were planted on clean soil which had not recently been planted to this crop, that its control was comparatively simple. The greatest difficulty appears to be to secure seed free from this disease. Last spring the University of Maryland bought seed of Stringless Greenpod from a ~~reliable seedsman who was quite~~ certain the stock was clean. This was planted at three places in Washington County on land which had not previously been planted to beans. It was hoped that this might form the nucleus for seed stocks to be used as demonstration plots in the bean growing sections of the State. However every plot was so badly affected by the anthracnose that the beans could not be used for seed stock. In a small way any grower could select a few healthy pods and use the seed for planting on disease-free soil and thus develop his own stock of seed. From a commercial standpoint, however, the most promising outlook is to arrange for seed stock to be grown in Idaho or other semi-arid regions where this disease does not flourish. The same measures may be used for the control of the blight.

One of the essential features of control is to follow a good rotation of crops so that beans are not planted on the same field oftener than four or five years.

The "Yellows Streak" in Cabbage: For two years the Extension Service has been conducting a demonstration in the control of the "yellows" disease in cabbage on the form of Louis Hannibal on the Dulaney Road in Baltimore County. The contrast between the ordinary non-resistant and the resistant strains was usually well marked this season.

Approximately eighty-five percent of the ordinary strains were killed by the "yellows" when observed by a group of interested cabbage growers on September 5th. Resistant strains of Succession, All Season and All Head showed from ten to twenty percent of loss.

Some of the growers have used the resistnat strains in their commercial plantings this season with excellent results.

At the present time resistant strans of the Jersey Wakefield type have not been developed. There seems to be some demand, however, for such strains and it is hoped that the University of Maryland may be able to undertake the development of such seed stocks.

Pumpkins for Pies: The pumpkin crop this year is apparently above the average, in some sections of the State at least. At the Agricultural Fairs it is always more or less of a problem to know how to judge such a variable group. The usual method is to group the various types of field pumpkins and award the prize to the one which weighs the heaviest.

Types which are more commonly used as pie material are placed in another group. There appears to be considerable difference of opinion on the part of good cooks as to which type is most desirable for pies. Some expert dieticians insist that the Hubbard squash is unequalled for this purpose. On the other hand some cooks can make pumpkin pies out of Nancy Hall Sweet Potatoes that are equal to the best. It would be highly desirable to have the various types of pumpkins tried out under uniform conditions and to have the product tested by impartial critics.

Tomato Seed Being Saved: Representatives of the University of Maryland and a committee from the Tri-State Canners' Association journeyed to Elkton, Maryland last Monday, September 14th to examine the selected strains of tomatoes grown in demonstration plots by Mr. A. D. Radebaugh, Canning Crops Specialist of the Extension Service. Marked differences were noted in the various plots. The best strains will be selected and the seed secured will be used for multiplication plots next season for the production of seed on a commercial scale. This year seed is being saved from three fields of twenty acres each. The variety used has come to be known as the "Radebaugh." The fruit is being run through the pulping machine of the United Canners' Corporation, Newark, Delaware, and the seed collected and saved. This variety has given uniformly high yields on fertile soils. It is a very desirable type of fruit for canning purposes and seems to have considerable promise, at least for certain sections. It has not yet been definitely proven to be resistant to the wilt.

DON'T FORGET THE ANNUAL MEETING

Every member should make it a point to attend the Annual Meeting of the Association which is to be held in Baltimore, January 7th and 8th of next year. The first day will be devoted to general truck problems while the second day's discussion will refer primarily to canning crops. The arrangement of the program is such this year that the Horticultural Society will finish their sessions before the Vegetable Growers' begin, so their members interested in vegetables will help to swell our ranks. We should have large and enthusiastic meetings.

VEGETABLE GROWERS' NEWS LETTER

Issued by
W. R. Ballard, Secretary-Treasurer,
The Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association

Vol. 2 No. 10 College Park, Maryland October 1925

-A Promising Market Tomato-

Considerable progress has been made in the development of varieties and strains of vegetables resistant to diseases. One of the most promising of these is a new market and canning tomato developed by Dr. Pritchard of the U. S. D. A. This is the result of a cross between Marvel and Globe. The originator describes it as follows: "Very productive second-early variety. Fruits large smooth, meaty, red, globular. Highly resistant to wilt and somewhat resistant to blights. Test under good cultural conditions."

On the Arlington Government Farm the Marglobe yielded over 21 tons per acre this season. The Horticultural Department of the University of Maryland has secured a small quantity of seed and will be glad to send an ounce packet of seed for trial to those who will write in for it.

Standardization of Vegetable Varieties and Varietal Names.

Under the above title, Mr. Kirby, B. White, Vice-Pres., of the D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., gave a very interesting address before the Vegetable Growers' association of America at their Convention at Providence, R. I. on September 15th.

After calling attention to the fact that vegetable varieties are not stable in the sense that bricks or other manufactured products are, he says: "Is there not some reasonable and desirable form of standardization toward which we can work? YES. Standardization of vegetables is both desirable and practicable if we confine our aim to forms of standardization taking into account nature, both biological and human; standardization that recognizes that it can never be quite 'aisy' standardization would accomplish two things; it would make for more intelligent and therefore more discriminating buying be gardeners, and consequently, it would provide additional incentive to improvement on the part of seed producers. We should write upon a type of standardization that will help to liberate the buyer of seeds from ignorance regarding what is offered for sale and increase the seedsmans incentive to sell only the best seeds he can grow."

He goes on to say that the first requisite for any standardization is obviously a <u>standard.</u> What is needed is a Department of Agriculture type-book. This type-book would contain

Written descriptions, paintings for color, and photographs for size and shape, show the variety as it exists when free from offs and when grown under proper conditions.

He urged that every seedsman and grower join in securing from the Secretary of Agriculture and the Bureau of Plant Industry proper recognition of the need for a type-book and all that its creation implies, and to keep after Congress until the necessary funds are included permanently in the annual budget.

Producing Vegetables Without Manure.

For a number of years the Rhode Island Experiment Station has been conducting anotable series of experiments to determine how to keep up profitable crops of vegetables with a minimum amount of manure. Visitors to the convention of the V. G. A. of America were much impressed by the appearance of these experimental plots. Several reports on this work have been issued. Those growers who have not kept intouch with the progress of these experiments should have the following reports:

BUL. 195 On the amoung of Stable Manure necessary for Vegetable Growing.

BUL. 167 A Twenty-year Comparison of Differnet Rotations of Corn, Potatoes, Rye and Grass.

BUL. 178 A Five-year Rotation of Potatoes, Rye Straw and Squashes, Onions, Oats and Rowen, and Hay.

BUL. 185 Fertilizer Requirements of Rotations Including Corn, Potatoes, Rye and Hay.

Bul. 196 The Comparative Crop Effect of Fertilizer chemicals, Cow manure with Straw Bedding or with Planer-Shavings Bedding, and of the latter Supplemented with Phosphorus or Potassium.

BUL. 182 Fertilizer Versus Manure for Continuous Vegetable Growing.

BUL. 135 Further Results ina Rotation of Potatoes, Rye, and Clover.

These bulletins may be secured from The Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston, Rhode Island.

VEGETABLE GROWERS' NEWS LETTER

Issued by
W. R. Ballard, Secretary-Treasurer,
The Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association.

Vol. 2. No. 11. College Park, Md. November, 1925.

Tomato Conference: On November 4th the third annual conference of county agents, specialists and growers was held in the Fidelity Building, Baltimore. Reports from most of the important tomato growing sections were presented and a thorough discussion of important questions followed. These reports indicate a very considerable increase in the acreage of early tomatoes for shipping, with prospects of greater increase in the near future. Experiences with plants imported from the southern States have been quite varied. As the result of a survey made by a committee of specialists from the University of Maryland, it was found that in nearly every case nematodes were introduced on plants from the south. In only one case did the injury seem sufficient to affect the crop seriously. Whether the nematodes will develop in harmful proportions in the other fields next season remains to be seen. The committee has outlined a method of checking any anticipated development of the pest by recommending suitable rotations and cultural practices.

Mr. A. D. Radebaugh reported the results of variety and strain tests to determine the types most suited for the canning crop. He stated that several hundred pounds of seed had been saved from selected fields. This will be distributed largely by the Tri-State Packers' Association. These tests are to be continued and further efforts put forth to insure a more reliable source of seed for the Maryland grower.

A committee appointed at this conference will soon draft a statement of the policies to be adopted and the recommendations to be followed in the improvement work with tomatoes for the year 1926.

Potatoes a Short Crop: Reports indicate that the late potato crop will be the smallest since 1916 which was the lowest record for a number of years. Not only is there a short crop, but the quality in many sections is inferior. Considerable loss from rots and early freezes has already occurred. Indications are that the per capita production of potatoes in the United States as a whole is about 3.03 bushels as against 3.77 bushels for the past twenty years, and 4.07 bushels in 1924. The crop appears to be reaching the market earlier in the season than normal so that prices will, no doubt, be even higher later in the season than at the present time. Even with the high prices, returns to the grower will be small in those sections where the yield is low.

Rootrot of Peas: A recent bulletin from the Extension Service of the University of [redacted] states that the two main points in the control of rootrot are the avoidance of fields which have a previous record of crop failure, and the inspection of fields to discover the beginning of the disease. Observations show that generally the disease appears first in small spots and spreads from these for about two years before it is abundant enough to cause important crop reductions. Rotation of crops tends to check the development of the disease.

By Their Sprouts Ye Shall Know Them: According to the changes made in the regulations for certifying potatoes for seed stock in Maryland, each grower must furnish to the Extension Service a small lot of the potatoes for testing. By observing the sprouts forced to develop on the tubers, it has been possible, in a large measure, to predict the performance in the field. Dr. C. O. Appleman of the Maryland Experiment Station has been conducting experiments along this line for several years with very interesting results. Any member desiring to get the details of the method should send for Station Bulletin No. 265, "Potato Sprouts As An Index Of Seed Value."

Officers of the Association Call a Meeting: A meeting of the officers of the Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association and a few invited growers met in the Fidelity Building, Baltimore, on Tuesday afternoon, November 10th to consider plans for the annual meeting to be held in Baltimore on Thursday morning, January 7th, 1926, and to discuss plans for building up the organization. The program will soon be in shape for publication, and every member should plan to be present, and to take part in the discussions.

Two Books: The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Colleges of the country have issued hundreds of bulletins covering various phases of the vegetable industry. The more fact however, that this information was scattered so widely through many different publications has made it impossible for the grower to realize the great amount of work which has been done in his behalf and to appreciate its great value. We have needed for some time to have this great mass of material collected together, sifted down and digested for the thoughtful reader. The book which comes nearest to filling this need is one by H. C. Thompson of Cornell University. The results of experimental work are reviewed in simple language yet at the same time the practical side of the industry is emphasized at every point. This is undoubtedly the best all-around book on vegetable gardening at the present time. It is published under the title of "Vegetable Crops", H. C. Thompson, by the McGraw - Hill Book Co., New York City.

Another book of special interest to vegetable growers is the Manual of Vegetable Garden Diseases by Charles Chupp. It is published by the MacMillan Co., New York City. In a simple manner the author attempts to answer the questions as to where a disease comes from. whether or not it is something new, what it looks like, what causes it, what kind of weather and soil favors it and how it can be controlled.

VEGETABLE GROWERS' NEWS LETTER.

Issued by
W. R. Ballard, Secretary, Treasurer,
The Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association.

Vol. 2. No. 12. College Park, Maryland, December, 1925.

The Annual Meeting.

The Vegetable Growers' Association will concentrate this year on one session to be held on the morning of Thursday, January 7th. Every member should make it a point to be on hand promptly at 9:30 A.M. so there will be no delay in starting the meeting. Only in this way can the limited time allotted by used to advantage. Bring your neighbors and friends to this meeting. It will be worth their while. The session is to be held in the Royal Arcanum Lodge rooms across the street from the Rennert Hotel. The following program has been arranged.

Thursday -- 9:30 A.M.

Call to Order, - - - - - - - - - - President Boyd G. Merrit, Fork, Maryland.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer, - W. R. Ballard, College Park, Maryland.

Appointment of Committees.

"The Wholesale Produce Market in Baltimore City," - - - - - - - - - Dr. F. B. Bomberger, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

"The Effect of Soil Acidity on the Growth of Certain Truck Crops," - Prof. H. H. Zimmerly, Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk, Virginia.

"Dependable Vegetable Seed Stocks, - - - - - - - - - - - - - Dr. L. C. Corbett, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

"The Future

"The Future of the Early Tomato Industry in Maryland," - - - - - - - - Prof. F. W. Geise, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

Special Order of Business -- The Future of the Vegetable Growers' Association.

The Tomato Crop.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture has just issued their report on the production of tomatoes for manufacture during 1925. Data regarding the acreage and yield per acre for a few of the leading states is presented in the following table.

Tomatoes For Manufacture.

STATE.	Acreage in Acres.			Yield in Tons Per Acre.		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Maryland,	43,000	43,200	43,000	5.5	3.3	5.0
Indiana,	54,000	59,000	72,000	2.9	3.4	4.5
California,	28,300	26,000	29,000	6.2	5.7	6.0
New Jersey,	21,600	22,800	23,400	4.6	3.5	6.0
Missouri,	21,000	27,000	31,000	2.4	2.5	3.5
Delaware,	17,800	18,000	19,000	5.5	3.0	5.3

It will be seen from this Table that Maryland did not increase her acreage in 1925, due undoubtedly to the difficulty of getting plants into the field during the extremely dry season at setting time. Favorable conditions later in the season resulted in a heavy set of fruit and consequently a relatively high yield -- the average for the State being five tons per acre.

Seed Certification of Sweet Potatoes.

A conference to decide upon uniform seed certification rules for sweet potatoes was held at Atlantic City, New Jersey on

December 10th. Dr. L. L. Harter represented the U. S. Department of Agriculture, while Dr. J. F. Adams of Delaware, Dr. Wm. H. Martin and Dr. R. F. Poole of New Jersey, and Dr. R. A. Jehle of Maryland were other Pathologist in attendance. After a thorough discussion of the subject, tentative rules were agreed upon.

More recently at a meeting of the Maryland Seed Certification Board it appeared that the tolerance for stem rot in this state could be substantially reduced. Inspections of sweet potato fields in sections where seed stock is most likely to be produced show that Stem Rot is not as prevalent as it is in some of the nearby states. The sentiment seemed to be in favor of materially reducing the percentage of Stem Rot allowed in stock to be certified.

Dr. R. A. Jehle and Professor F. W. Geise were appointed a committee to draft tentative regulations covering this crop, and to have these presented to meetings of growers for their consideration. It is hoped to have the regulations in shape for promulgation for the 1926 season.

"Better Seed for Commercial Vegetable Growers,"

Under the above title Cornell University has issued an Extension bulletin which is worth reading by all vegetable growers who want to secure information on this important subject. Some of the topics discussed are: (1) characteristics of good seed, (2) classification of vegetables, (3) the seed business, (4) buying seed, (5) growing seed, (6) saving seed. This is bulletin 122, Extension Service, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. The author is Paul Work.

Leaf Spot of Tomato.

The Septoria leaf spot of the tomato is a very destructive disease which caused considerable damage in some fields this past season. It has been shown that spraying with Bordeaux is a good control measure. Spraying is not likely to pay, however, unless the grower follows good cultural practices.

Recently Dr. Pritchard of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has suggested that plowing down thoroughly in the fall all dead vines and other material infested by leaf spot would probably prevent the disease living over winter. This point should be carefully tested out by growers in sections where fall plowing is approved practice.

A Large Corn Pack.

During the past year Maryland packed more than twice the number of cases of sweet corn than she did in 1924. The totals for 1924 were 1,707,000 cases, while in 1925 this number grew to 3,678,000. The totals for the entire country was 12,131,000 cases in 1924 and 24,320,000 in 1925.